

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lamb'ring to his back."

ELISHA W. COLEMAN, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1836.

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AND THURSDAYS,

BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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A D V E R T I S I N G .

I square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-
weekly, \$1 50; three months' weekly, \$4; semi-
weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50; semi-
weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-
weekly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United
States, from the 1st February, 1837,
to the 30th June, 1838, on the following
post routes in KENTUCKY, will
be received at this Department, until
the 8th day of December next, inclu-
sive, to be decided on the 12th day of
said month. The contracts are to be
executed by the 16th day of January
next, and the service is to commence
on the 1st day of February, 1837.

3408. From Burksville to Hanover, Ket-
tle Creek, Mouth of Obed river, Salina, and
Thomas Butler's, to Gainesboro', Ten. 5 miles
and back once a week.

Leave Burksville every Wednesday at 6 a m
and arrive at Gainesboro' next day at 11 a m

Leave Gainesboro' every Thursday at 1 p m,
arrive at Burksville next day by 6 p m

3409 From Burksville by Ceeleburg, to James-
town, 25 miles and back once a week

Leave Burksville every Thursday at 7 a m, ar-
rive at Jamestown same day by 4 p m

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a m, ar-
rive at Burksville same day by 3 p m

3410 From Monticello by Abraham Van
Winkle's, to Jamestown Ten. 35 miles and back
once a week

Leave Monticello every Thursday at 5 a m,
arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p m

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 5 p m, ar-
rive at Monticello same day by 7 p m

3411 From Stanford by Col Jesse Coffee's and
Liberty, to Jamestown, 58 miles and back once a
week

Leave Stanford every Wednesday at 6 a m,
arrive at Jamestown same day by 5 p m

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a m, ar-
rive at Stanford next day by 5 p m

3412 From Tompkinsville by John B. Lowrey,
Stone and Dunn's Cross Road's, to Gallatin,
70 miles and back once a week

Leave Tompkinsville every Monday at 6 a m,
arrive at Gallatin next day by 5 p m

Leave Gallatin every Wednesday at 6 a m
arrive at Tompkinsville next day at 5 p m

3413 From Tompkinsville by John Meadows'
on the east fork of Barren river, John Meadows'
on Salt lick of Barren river, Bratton's and Dab-
b's Copper's on White Oak of Barren river, to
Gallatin, Ten. 70 miles and back once a week

Leave Tompkinsville every Thursday at 6 a m,
arrive at Gallatin next day by 5 p m

Leave Gallatin every Saturday at 6 p m, arrive
at Tompkinsville next day by 5 p m

3414 From Wadesboro by Belgrave and Hu-
mility, to the Mouth of Sandy, Ten. 95 miles
and back once a week

Leave Wadesboro every Sunday at 5 a m, ar-
rive at the Mouth of Sandy same day by 6 p m

Leave Mouth of Sandy every Saturday at 5 a m,
arrive at Wadesboro same day by 6 p m

3415 From Richmond to London, 40 miles and
back once a week

Leave Richmond every Thursday at 5 a m,
arrive at London same day by 6 p m

Leave London every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at
Richmond same day by 6 p m

Note.—Proposals will also be received for the
transportations of the mails three times a week,
in stages.

3416 From Richmond by Slaughter's Salt
Works to Mount Vernon, 30 miles and back once
a week

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 6 a m, ar-
rive at Mount Vernon same day by 5 p m

Leave Mount Vernon every Wednesday at 6 a m,
arrive at Richmond same day by 5 p m

3417 From Mount Vernon to Somerset, 30
miles and back once a week

Leave Mount Vernon every Wednesday at 6 a m,
arrive at Somerset same day by 5 p m

Leave Somerset every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at
Mount Vernon same day by 5 p m

3418 From Somerset by Paris' coal mines and
Mouth of Laurel to Charles Rockhill's in Whit-
ney county, 35 miles and back once a week

Leave Somerset every Thursday at 7 a m, ar-
rive at Rockhill's same day by 4 p m

Leave Rockhill's every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at
Somerset same day by 4 p m

3419 From Bowling Green by Allen's Springs
to Scottsville, 27 miles and back once a week

Leave Bowling Green every Friday at 7 a m,
arrive at Scottsville same day at 4 y m

Leave Scottsville every Saturday at 7 a m,
arrive at Bowling Green same day by 6 p m

3420 From Mount Sterling by Mouth of A-
ron's run to North Middletown, 12 miles and
back once a week

Leave Mount Sterling every Saturday at 9 a
m, arrive at North Middletown same day by 1 p

3421 From Louisa to West Liberty, 55 miles
and back once a week

Leave Louisa every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at
West Liberty next day at 12 noon

Leave West Liberty every Friday at 1 p m ar-
rive at Louisa next day by 6 p m

3422 From Perry's by Carr's fork, Mouth of
Leatherwood creek, Hezekiah Branson's in Har-
rison county, and Stone Gap to Estillville, Va. 75
miles and back once a week

Leave Perry's every Saturday at 6 a m, ar-
rive at Estillville next day by 6 p m

Leave Esdville every Monday at 6 a m, ar-
rive at Perry's next day by 6 p m
3423 From New Castle to Fort Royal, 11
miles and back once a week

Leave New Castle every Saturday at 6 a m,
arrive at Fort Royal same day by 12 noon

3424 From Bedford to Port William, 12 miles
and back once a week

Leave Bedford every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at
Port William same day by 10 a m

Leave Port William every Friday at 12 noon,
arrive at Bedford same day by 4 p m

3425 From Falmouth to Neville, O. 12 miles
and back once a week

Leave Falmouth every Wednesday at 6 a m,
arrive at Neville same day by 10 a m

Leave Neville every Wednesday at 11 a m, ar-
rive at Falmouth same day by 3 p m

Leave Mullen's every Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at
Covington same day by 8 p m

3426 From Covington by Taylor's Mill, on
Banklick creek, thence up the Licking road to
Richard Muller's on Grassy creek, in Pendleton
county, 15 miles and back once a week

Leave Covington every Saturday at 9 a m,
arrive at Muller's same day by 2 p m

Leave Muller's every Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at
Covington same day by 8 p m

3427 From Covington by John Haynes, Tay-
lor's Mill's, and Hartford to Worthington, 55
miles and back once a week

Leave Covington every Saturday at 7 a m,
arrive at Worthington next day by 12 noon

Leave Worthington every Thursday at 1 p m,
arrive at Cloverport next day by 6 p m

3428 From Hawesville to Nottsville, 20 miles
and back once a week

Leave Hawesville every Thursday at 5 a m,
arrive at Nottsville same day by 11 a m

3429 From Hawesville to Viles, in Hancock
county, 15 miles and back once a week

Leave Hawesville every Thursday at 7 a m,
arrive at Viles same day by 12 noon

Leave Viles every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at
Hawesville same day by 6 p m

3430 From Hawesville to Brownsville, 60 miles and
back once a week

Leave Hawesville every Thursday at 6 a m,
arrive at Brownsville next day at 6 p m

Leave Brownsville every Tuesday at 6 a m, ar-
rive at Hawesville next day by 6 p m

3431 From Hartford to V. W. Peyton's in
the county of Ohio, 15 miles and back once a
week

Leave Hartford every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at
Peyton's same day by 12 noon

Leave Peyton's every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at
Hartford same day by 6 p m

3432 From Columbus to Mills Point, 18 miles
and back once a week

Leave Columbus every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at
Mills Point same day by 8 p m

Leave Mills Point every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at
Columbus same day by 12 noon

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The
route, the sum, the mode of service and the re-
sidence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in
each bid.

2. No proposal will be considered unless it be
accompanied by a guarantee signed by two re-
sponsible persons, in the following form, viz.:

"I the undersigned
and
guarantee that
if his bid for carrying the
mail from
to be accepted by the Post-
master General, shall enter into an obligation prior
to the 16th day of January next, with good and
sufficient securities, to perform the service pro-
posed."

Dated " 1836

This should be accompanied by the certificate
of a postmaster or other equivalent testimony that
the guarantors are men of property and able to
make good their guarantee. (No) No exemption
from this requirement is allowed in favor of any
old contractors, rail road companies, or any other
company or persons whatever.

3. The distance as stated in this advertisement
are believed to be substantially correct; but the
bidder will inform himself on that point, as
no increased pay will be allowed for any differ-
ence when the places are named correctly.

4. The schedules are arranged so as to allow
seven minutes to each post office for opening and
closing mails generally, and one hour to the dis-
tributing post offices; but the Postmaster General
may extend this time on allowing like extensions
to the contractors.

5. The Postmaster General may alter the
schedule and alter the route, by allowing a *pro rata*
increase of compensation for any additional
service required, add for any increased speed,
when the employment of additional stock or
carriers is rendered necessary.

6. He may discontinue or curtail the service,
whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so,
allowing one month's extra pay, on the amount
dispensed with.

7. He may impose fines for failure to resolve
to deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, for suffi-
ciently good, wet, lost or destroyed; and may exact
a forfeiture or the pay of the trip, whenever the
trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind
schedule time as to lose connexion with a
preceding mail.

8. He may annul the contract for repeated
failure to perform any of the stipulations, for re-
fusing to discharge a carrier when required, for
violating the Post Office law, or disobe-
ying the instructions of the Department, or assigning a
contract, without the previous consent of the
Postmaster General.

9. If the contractor shall run a stage, or other
vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is
required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall
give the same increased celebrity and frequency
to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

10. Contractors on stage and coach routes,
shall, in the conveyance of passengers, give a
preference to those who are brought in connecting
mail lines, over those travelling in any other; so
that connecting mail stage routes shall form continu-
ous travelling lines.

11. On routes where the mail is transported in
stages, and the present contractor shall be super-
seded by an under bidder, who may not have the
stage property requisite for the performance of the
contract, he shall purchase from the present con-
tractor such of the stage houses and property as
may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation,
and make payment therefor by reasonable instal-
ments. Should they not agree to this, the
under bidder will be accepted uncondi-
tionally.

12. The proposals should be sent to the Depart-
ment sealed, endorsed "mail proposals in the
State of," and addressed to the First
Assistant Postmaster General.

AMOS KENDALL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 1836.

70—4w

edly awkward. Come, have it again; once more
and the last. The nearest get it."

"Young 'uns," remarked a passing Charley, "if
you keep a cutting didoos, I must talk to you like
a Dutch uncle. Each of you must dispense; I
can't allow no insurrection about the premises."

"If you ain't got no death lutch key, and the nig-
ger won't set up, why I'll take you to the corpora-
tion free and easy, and lock you up till daylight,
and we'll fetch a walk, after breakfast, to con-
verse with his Honor on matters and things in
general."

"Watchet, do you think you could hang by
your toes to that post?"

"Four! pah! don't be redikulis. When mat-
ters is equilen, treat 'em equilen."

"Why, Watchet, I

SEMI-WEEKLY
GAZETTE.

A Chapter from an unpublished Manuscript
Battle of Lake Erie, the City of Buffalo,
and the towns of Erie and Cleveland.

Perhaps no event either of ancient or modern times ever created a more vivid sensation than Perry's victory on the Lake. I well remember how it burst upon us, waking up the dormant energies of the people, who had been much dispirited by the previous ill success of the war. It is fresh in my recollection, that not a face could be seen that was not lighted up with a smile, nor was there a heart that did not beat with an enthusiastic fervor for the Hero, who had achieved for his country a victory never to be forgotten, while the waters of Erie shall be poured forth on their way to the circling ocean by the mighty cataract of Niagara.

I remember some of the many prophecies that were then made; that when towns and cities should brighten where then extended the dark and tangled forests; when ports should spread their arms, and lofty barks should ride, where then the canoe was tied to the stake.—When the then present age should have grown into venerable antiquity, and the mists of fable begin to gather round its history; then would the people look back at this battle as one of the romantic achievements of the days of yore.

How little was then anticipated of the future destinies of the island seas, and then surrounding borders, for lo! but little more than twenty years have elapsed, and already we behold "towns and cities brighten" where the dark and tangled forests, afforded shelter to the wildest savage and the beast of prey. I will not speak of Buffalo, that city speaks trumpet for herself. Wholly destroyed by the enemy in 1813, she has, Phoenix like, arisen in her splendor from a population of five hundred to one of eighteen thousand, and now rivals many of her sister cities on the Atlantic border. But I must devote a considerable part of this chapter to the town of Erie, in Pennsylvania, which it is decreed is soon to be that state what Buffalo is to New York. The beautiful town of Erie, from whence was fitted out the fleet that has rendered the name of Perry immortal, cannot much longer be kept from her high destiny.

Situate on the Bay of Presque Isle, nearly equidistant from Buffalo and Cleveland, she far surpasses either in many of those natural advantages, which, though somewhat later in their development, never fail eventually to excell all that art can accomplish. There is not perhaps in the world a more spacious, safe and convenient harbor, than that of Erie. The peninsula of Presque Isle is an arm of the main land thrown around and enclosing a sheet of water eight square miles in extent, having an average depth of from eighteen to twenty-four feet, clear of all low ground and marshes of any kind. The natural entrance is from the east, but there is also an artificial one in progress from the west, both of which are and will be protected by piers, breakwaters and embankments created and in progress of erection by the general government, who recognise in that splendid harbor the only place on the lake sufficiently safe and extensive for a great commercial and naval marine.

The town is most pleasantly and picturesquely situated, on a bank situated on a bank about fifty feet above the level of the lake, and gradually rising by an acclivity which is so gentle as scarcely to be perceptible. It is the seat of the county of the same name, has now a population of about three thousand souls, which is rapidly increasing, and which must continue to increase in a geometrical series, for no place can be more healthy, being entirely free from these febrile diseases, which result from the miasma of low and marshy grounds located in their vicinity, or from the decomposition of the vegetable substances with which many of the streams are loaded that empty into the lake, and which throw off exhalation highly deleterious. Whereas the streams of the county of Erie and the neighborhood of the town are famous for the purity of their waters and their rapid descents, which afford abundant water privileges for manufacturing purposes, many of which are in active operation within a circuit of a few miles.

The county of Erie at present contains a thrifty population of about thirty thousand, who are industrious and enterprising, and in favor of internal improvements, properly conducted banks, and all other modern inventions for facilitating trade. The town contains many public buildings, four or five churches of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, &c. With an academy, a female seminary, a court house, county office and a county prison.

But that which renders this place so very deserving the attention of men of enterprise, is the concentration of so many important communications, and a locality which makes it the newest point of communication, between the Atlantic cities, as well as the Ohio River and the lake.

It is distant ninety miles from Buffalo, one hundred and three from Cleveland, three hundred and seventeen from Detroit, one hundred and twenty from Pittsburgh, three hundred and eighty from Philadelphia, three hundred and seventy from Baltimore, and four hundred and seventy five from New York, and to all these places there now exists, or are under contract in a state of forwardness, the most improved modes of conveyance by railroads, canals, or steamboat navigations; as frequent and rapid as from any other town on the shores of the lake.

The great Pennsylvania canal which connects Philadelphia and Pittsburgh with the lake terminates at this point, this grand improvement will require little more than a year for its completion.—Those who recollect the magical and prosperous effect upon the town of Buffalo, by the opening of the New York and Erie canal, will be able to appreciate the salutary consequence upon the town of Erie, when this intercourse shall commence which is to connect it by canal with New Orleans as well as with the northern Atlantic cities, and that on account of the impediments offered by the ice at an average period of three weeks earlier than it can take place at Buffalo and other towns at the lower end of the lake.

There are also other leading and important communications which will terminate here, and among them one of vast magnitude, is the great Philadelphia, Northumberland and Erie Rail Road, which will doubtless be undertaken and completed with all possible despatch, the whole length of the route which has been surveyed, not exceeding four hundred miles, through a rich and diversified country, abounding with coal, iron, timber, and every agricultural production.

The New York and Erie Rail Road will also pay a tribute to this town, two companies having been recently incorporated, one in Pennsylvania and the other in New York, to construct a rail road from hence to a point intersecting the New York road. A company has also been incorporated to make a rail road from Warren to the New York state line, in the direction of the great southern road to which (Warren) road, the Bank of the United States, has subscribed twenty thousand dollars. A rail road is now being constructed from Williamsport, on the west branch of the Susquehanna through which place the Pennsylvania also passes, to Elmira, in the state of New York, intersecting the great southern road to this (Elmira) road the Bank of the United States is bound to subscribe 200,000 dollars. With such means of distributing western produce in every direction throughout the interior, and to every market on the Atlantic, so much earlier than her less fortunate neighbors, who can doubt the superior advantages of Erie. The time is near at hand when the Erie and Wabash Canal will go into operation, which will open a boundless trade from the south west.

Now suppose through this canal produce, early in the spring, to have reached the Maumee Bas, is it not easy to see that a preference will be given to the town of Erie as the safest harbor, and the place through which it can soonest reach an eastern market at the least expence. But enough has been said of the local and geographical advantages of this beautiful town so far as transportation and internal commerce are concerned. Yet before I leave it, let a few words be placed upon record to give a short view of the prospects of its home trade, and the facilities of doing business. Fourteen miles from Erie, is the beautiful borough of Wattsburg, with its fine land and valuable water power, and immediately on the rail road between Erie and Jamestown, connecting also with the New York and Erie rail road. Within fourteen miles is the handsome borough of Northeast, immediately on the great east and west road to Buffalo, with the general soil in its neighborhood streams for manufacturing purposes, and it is already established grist mills, paper and clothing mills.

Sixteen miles on the west, is the flourishing village of Girard, immediately on the road leading to Cleveland and south of Meadville, through which the canal from Conneaut Lake to Erie, has been located, with a surrounding country unsurpassed for fertility, watered as it is by the Elk Creek, where various mills are in active operation, and where there are numerous mill sites for future use.

These are some of the home advantages of Erie; but there are others equally important, and which cannot exist any where else on the lake. The Bank of the United States, with a sagacity which has always marked its course, has seen the rising importance of the place, and has selected it as one of the very few towns in Pennsylvania, in which to establish an office, with a large capital. This, in addition to the capital (\$200,000) of the Erie Bank, will naturally give a great impetus to trade.

It is time now to draw this chapter to a close. Let no one however think the picture here drawn of Erie, too highly colored, or that my anticipations of its increase are too sanguine; for, in my next chapter, I shall have to write of the town of Cleveland, in the state of Ohio, and shall then narrate, not anticipations, but facts of such an astounding increase of prosperity and appreciation in the value of real estate, as will draw much more largely upon the credulity of my readers, were it not that they can be substantiated by the most abundant proof upon proof, if necessary.

The truth is, the trade of the great west, through the lakes, has now reached an importance almost incalculable; and as that vast country shall become people and rendered subservient to the uses of man, under the present advanced state of the arts, the human mind is not susceptible of believing in anticipation what will be the rapid growth of Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo, which according to government circumstances, must divide that trade among them.

Indeed those who never visit these regions, which are but the commencement of the western hemisphere, can form no idea of what a wonderful world lies beyond, to which thousands upon thousands are daily rushing. We, who have seen, can testify to these facts; and looking but a short distance ahead, have no fears in

declaring our belief, that at no distant period of time, the inland trade of the Lakes must rival, if not exceed the home trade on the coast of the Atlantic.

Latest from Florida.—The steam packet, Dolphin, arrived at Savannah from St. Augustine on the 23d ult, having on board Major Pierce and several other officers of the army. Governor Call has appointed Major Pierce, Quarter Master General.—Great satisfaction is expected at the appointment—His mission to Savannah and Georgia is connected with the duties of his new office. A letter to the Editor of the Florida Herald gives the following account of the operations of the army under Governor Call.

On the 28th, the Governor passed the Suwannee, at the Old Town, with 1250 Volunteer Tennesseeans and 125 Floridians, all mounted. He had ordered an abundant supply of rations and forage, which was then afloat, at the mouth of that river, but owing to the sickness of the crews of three steamboats lying in the river had not been brought to the depot. Such was the impatience of the Volunteers to find the enemy that they prepared to make a sudden rush on the foe, presuming that they might be surprised; and although an express from Gen. Reed, then at the Old Town, overtook the Governor within 10 miles from the post to inform him of the reception of a full supply of every thing wanted by the army, both officers and men expressed a decided unwillingness to delay their march. On their route to Camp Drane seven Indians were killed, and few, if any, discovered by the spy guard in advance, escaped the unerring shot of the Volunteers.

On the 1st of October, the Governor reached Fort Drane and found the fires of the enemy still burning. They had escaped with their women and children by a few hours only, and but for the accidental escape of a spy found about Wacahouta, who was hotly pursued, but in vain, we should have surprised and perhaps destroyed this whole gang of Micasuckies with Powell at their head. As it was, four of their number were run down and killed.

The army remained encamped at Fort Drane until a juncture could be effected with Major Pierce, then at Black Creek, on whose zeal and ability the Governor relied to supply his army with rations. Nor did he rely in vain. On the night of the 4th, at 10 o'clock, an express reached the Major from San Taffee, giving information that 100 Floridians had reached the latter place, to aid in escorting provisions to Camp Drane—At 12 o'clock, two hours after the express, the Major was in the saddle, and his whole command on the move. It is zeal and energy like this, that the times require—it is this that gains the confidence of the General in chief, and saves an army from want. On the morning of the 5th, the movement was made from Black Creek, and on the evening of the next day, Major Pierce, with his detachment, reached Fort Drane, and furnished to Governor Call 7 or 8 days rations for his whole command, a distance of 65 miles.

With this supply, it was deemed advisable to press on to Withlacoochy, pass it at the cove, if found formidable, and capture their women and children, if the warriors should elude us; or should the waters of the river be beyond the banks, fall down the river, to the depot directed to be established at Graham's Old Camp, and unite with Gen. Read and Col. Lane, at the head of the friendly Creeks. On the way the advanced guard fell in with a small encampment of Micasuckies, the most warlike and hostile of the tribes; killed 13 men, who did not fire a shot, and took prisoners 4 women and 8 children. After an examination of the squaws it was found that we had reached the river at the point most desirable; that the body of the Indian families were on the opposite side, and the Negro Town, so called, was three miles above us, protected by a deep creek, running through a thick swamp-hammock, and forbidding only at very dry seasons. To this last place, a detachment of 300 Tennessee volunteers, under Col. Gil, proceed, who returned in the evening, with 3 killed and 7 wounded, by a shot from an unseen foe, unable to cross the creek from the depth of water.

The main body continued their march to the river, and on reaching the banks, after passing the most villainous swamp ever passed on horseback, found the river flooded greatly above its banks, and 250 yards over whilst standing on the edge of the water, and mortified that a barrier so unlooked for was thrown in our way, a few shot were fired from the other side, and it was with much difficulty that the impetuosity of our men could be retained—the firing was continued on both sides without our seeing the Indians. When the volunteers had been recalled, Major Gordon gallantly volunteered with 200 of his men to silence the firing on the opposite side. To this the commander-in-chief was reluctantly induced to give his assent, and the gallant band marched to the banks, two feet deep in water, and after much ineffectual firing, which, our officers observed, was only useful in getting rid of ammunition of which we had too much, were recalled at the sound of the bugle, Major Gordon, being wounded in the breast by a spent ball.

The army, thus foiled by the high water, in their attempts to cross the river, and end the war at a blow, and almost without rations, had but one or two courses to pursue. The first was to fall back to Black Creek or Volusia for supplies—or to advance onward to the mouth of the

river to communicate with General Reed or Colonel Lane, to obtain provisions there. The last course was preferred by the general and by a council of war, and the march was commenced; gratefully to our disappointment, no depot was established, at the point so peremptorily ordered, and the army was directed to Fort Drane and Gray's Ferry.—Luckily the main object of the expedition was effected, a junction was formed with Col. Lane, who crossed the Withlacoochee at Gaines battle ground on the 11th—three miles above our encampment, having been governed in his march by the sound of our artillery, as we fired daily a signal gun.

Thus has ended for a time our operations. Many horses have been lost, and must be replaced. Depots must be established, we have discovered the proper locations. We have found the enemy's strong hold and the means to assuage it. We have found willing and able guides in the prisoner squaws, and derived much valuable information from them. They tell us that there is a large peace party in the nation who would have sent in an envoy, but from dread that we should shoot him. They tell us that their power is nearly exhausted, and above all, that the two head chiefs, the most warlike and the most hostile, next to Powell, the one of the Micasuckies, the other of the Long Swamp tribe, were killed by Maj. Pierce at Fort Drane—from that or some other cause, perhaps, the defection of the Creeks. We believe that there is dissension among them, that their war spirit is broken, and that they will be whipped, humbled, and perhaps shipped before Christmas. A high spirit prevails in our army, harmony between the regulars and volunteer militia, and zeal, courage and ardour throughout all.

In addition to the above the Herald has the following:—Major Pierce marched on the 5th in the morning at 2 o'clock, and arrived at Fort Drane on Saturday the 6th, with ten days provisions for the Tennessee bridge. Gov. Call, marched on Monday, the 8th for Withlacoochy, taking a new direction with a view to surprise the Indians; to do this, it was necessary to cut a new road for the Artillery and wagon train, for more than 50 miles which was performed by the battalion of 200 Artillery under Major Pierce, in five days, although attended with considerable fatigue. The army remained encamped at Fort Drane until a juncture could be effected with Major Pierce, then at Black Creek, on whose zeal and ability the Governor relied to supply his army with rations. Nor did he rely in vain. On the night of the 4th, at 10 o'clock, an express reached the Major from San Taffee, giving information that 100 Floridians had reached the latter place, to aid in escorting provisions to Camp Drane—At 12 o'clock, two hours after the express, the Major was in the saddle, and his whole command on the move. It is zeal and energy like this, that the times require—it is this that gains the confidence of the General in chief, and saves an army from want. On the morning of the 5th, the movement was made from Black Creek, and on the evening of the next day, Major Pierce, with his detachment, reached Fort Drane, and furnished to Governor Call 7 or 8 days rations for his whole command, a distance of 65 miles.

With this supply, it was deemed advisable to press on to Withlacoochy, pass it at the cove, if found formidable, and capture their women and children, if the warriors should elude us; or should the waters of the river be beyond the banks, fall down the river, to the depot directed to be established at Graham's Old Camp, and unite with Gen. Read and Col. Lane, at the head of the friendly Creeks. On the way the advanced guard fell in with a small encampment of Micasuckies, the most warlike and hostile of the tribes; killed 13 men, who did not fire a shot, and took prisoners 4 women and 8 children. After an examination of the squaws it was found that we had reached the river at the point most desirable; that the body of the Indian families were on the opposite side, and the Negro Town, so called, was three miles above us, protected by a deep creek, running through a thick swamp-hammock, and forbidding only at very dry seasons. To this last place, a detachment of 300 Tennessee volunteers, under Col. Gil, proceed, who returned in the evening, with 3 killed and 7 wounded, by a shot from an unseen foe, unable to cross the creek from the depth of water.

The supply of the whole army to be transported to meet the troops at Santa Fe bridge, about 25 miles. The Creek Indians have arrived at Fort Drane. We shall soon be prepared to take the field with our brave Tennesseeans, with ample supplies, and we shall then conquer the enemy and close the war. Gen. Call has been sick of billions fever, and is now unfit for the duties and fatigues of the field.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser. TRENTON, October 25; 1836. LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY. This being the day appointed by the Constitution for the meeting of the Legislature, there was a pretty full attendance of the members at the State House, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Oct. 25, 1836. The Legislative Council met this afternoon at 3 o'clock, all the 14 members present except Joshua Brick, of Cumberland. After all taking the oath prescribed by law, Jephtha B. Munro, of Morris, was nominated on the part of the Van Buren party for Vice President, and Joshua Brick, of Cumberland, (absent) on the part of the Whigs. On the first vote there was a tie, each having six votes; but on the 2d Jephtha B. Munro, was elected Vice President by 4 votes—he voting for himself.

James Wescott, was elected clerk without opposition, and Samuel Woolley, Doorkeeper. Messrs. Arrowsmith and Parsons were appointed a committee to prepare rules for Council and the old rules were adopted ad interim. Council adjourned.

IN ASSEMBLY.—The House was called to order by Mr. Valentine, of Warren, who moved (the clerk of the last House not being present) that Joseph C. Potts be appointed clerk pro tem, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wills, of Burlington, moved that the clerk read the certificate of election of Thomas G. Haight as a member of this House from the county of Monmouth

—that Caleb H. Valentine, of Warren, be administering to him he customary oath—and that he then proceed to qualify the members present.

The motion was agreed to, and the oath having been administered to Mr. Haight, all the members elect, except Mr. Saumer, of Bergen, who was not present, were then duly qualified by him.

Mr. Chetwood then moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated Thomas G. Haight, of Monmouth; and the votes being taken, Mr. Haight was chosen, nem. con.

Mr. Haight made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him by the House in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Wills nominated Joseph C. Potts, of Hunterdon, as Clerk of the House, which was agreed to, and Mr. Potts was accordingly appointed, and the oath administered to him by the Speaker.

A message was received from Council, informing the House that they had met, formed a quorum, and elected the Hon. Jephtha B. Munro, Morris, Vice President—James D. Westcott, Secretary—and that they were ready to proceed to business.

Thomas Comes was appointed Doorkeeper, on motion of Mr. Valentine.

On motion of Mr. Valentine, the Clerk of the House was directed to inform Council that the House had formed a quorum, elected a Speaker and Clerk, &c., and were ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Wills moved that a committee be appointed to report rules and orders for the House, and that until they should report, the rules and orders of the last House be adopted. Agreed to—and Messrs. Wills, Chetwood, and Gifford appointed.

Mr. Wills moved for the appointment of a Joint committee, (Council concurring,) to wait on the Governor and inform him that the two Houses have organized and are ready to receive any communication he may please to make. Agreed to, and Messrs. Wills, Molleson and Valentine appointed.

Mr. Wills asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, entitled An Act relating to the election of the President and Vice President of the United States and Representatives in Congress, on the part of this State.

The bill fixes the time of election on the third Tuesday and Wednesday of November next, instead of the time now authorized by law; and that the persons already nominated under the laws of this State, for the said offices, respectively, shall be voted for in the same manner, as if the time of the election had not been altered; and that the said election shall be conducted according to the provisions of an act directing the time and mode of electing Electors of the President and Vice President, &c. It also provides so much of the act of electing the time and mode of electing Electors, &c., as prescribes the time of election, &c.

On motion of Mr. Wills, the rule of the House was dispensed with, with the title of the bill, and the title of the first reading, and it was ordered to a second reading.

The reading was then dispensed with, and it was taken up by sections.

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LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1836.

INCREASE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The increase of the number of our readers is flattering, and stimulates us to greater and greater exertions. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, that the character of the press in the United States, and especially in Kentucky should be improved—many papers pour forth hard names—foulness and abuse, with a recklessness that would scarcely do honor to “North American savages.”

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

We are not able to give the full returns of the election—the knowing ones seem to think the matter doubtful.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

So far as heard from in Tennessee the majority for Van Buren and Johnson is 119.

POLITICS.

It is possible that the Democrats have lost the election in this State. We recollect the opposition the right which we ourselves enjoyed, viz: Of voting according to the best of their judgment—but we have to regret that their judgment was so little exercised, as to let themselves be driven or drawn into a course which they may—per possibility, think ill-advised when they take the trouble to inform themselves thoroughly on the subject of government—the nature of our government—the objects of facts—the formation and causes of oppositions—but this must be done coolly and deliberately, not under the eye of influence, or fear of any uncompromising partisan—but in the purity and fairness of an upright mind. Now let every man in the opposition ranks, ask himself why he is in them? Let him examine the history of events—and look at things as they are—and then ask himself again why he is ranked in opposition to his government?

TEXAS.

Not so bad—The N. O. Bee, says: “The Mexicans are in hopes of starving the Texans into submission.”

No easy matter, we should think when they have been holding a *General fast* so long.

NEW LINE OF COACHES.

We have seen one of the new Coaches about to be started on the Maysville line, by Messrs. Culbertson and Case, of Maysville.

They do credit to the enterprise of our State. There are now two lines of daily Coaches, and this third one, speaks well for the march of bodies in our State, as well as the “march of mind.”

SUMMER'S GONE.

The scar and yellow leaf is now the object that meets our eye. The leaves fall and rot; so do we. Man must die—and rot; but will the soul—the spirit given by our God also be a nonentity? No—but who can witness the fall of autumn leaves without a sigh for “auld lang syne”—who can forget the “sighs and tears” of boyhood's years?—who will fail to remember the friend of his youth? to visit the grave of the departed dead with reverence and awe. Though melancholy yet it is pleasing to stand near the grave of a departed friend. To think over again the scenes that were once acted, the youthful gambols, the playful tricks, the unceasing merry-making, all pass rapidly through the imagination—and there is left the contemplation of the little mound. It is at a time like this that all the holy, sentimental feelings of the heart are brought into action. The *death bed*—the last, long, lingering look, the fervent pressure of the hand, the quivering lip—the last words, “forget me not”—all rush upon the fancy and consecrate the scene.

ELECTORAL ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Van Buren. Harrison.
Majority. Majority.
900 3,384
Bucks 204
Leigh 1,100
Montgomery 700
Schuylkill 961
Northampton, in part 2,143
Lancaster 687
Dauphin 218
Lebanon 500
Franklin 600
Huntingdon 258
Cumberland 3,718
Philadelphia City 1,510
Columbia 1,073
Northumberland 700
Adams 334
Perry 859
Delaware 495
Chester, in part 467
Bucks 50
Pike 400
Susquehanna 500
Washington 303
Fayette 400
12,855 8,312
Van Buren's majority, 4,443

From the *Shelbyville (Tenn.) Star.*
BEAUTIES OF AN ELECTION BY THE HOUSE.

We have frequently spoken of the danger of an election by the House of Representatives. In order to illustrate more fully the danger the people would be in by giving the election out of their own hands, and placing it in the hands of members of Congress, we will here give a list of a majority of the States, with a number of members and the population of each, by which it will be seen that *fifty one men*, representing less than *one fifth* of the people of the United States, will have it in their power to say who shall, or who shall not be President:

States. No. of Members. Population
Arkansas 1 36,388
Michigan 1 27,378
Louisiana 3 215,355
Missouri 2 136,806
Alabama 5 303,527
Illinois 3 157,574
Indiana 7 341,582
Delaware 1 76,792
New Jersey 6 320,823
Vermont 5 280,657

Rhode Island	2	67,199
New Hampshire	5	269,328
Maine	8	399,445
—	51	

Thus it will be seen that these fourteen States can make a President in defiance of the known will of a majority of the people of the U. States. That Judge White is running with the avowed object of getting to the House, has never been, and dare not be, denied by any of his friends, for if he gets all the votes in every State where he will be voted, *for all*, he will not be elected by 45 votes. His friends, therefore, can only hope to get him to the House, where it is more than likely he will be dropped on the second balloting. The新生 whigs will have used him for the purpose for which they brought him out, and are now running him, and then take up a man of their own kidney. The republicans will not unite upon him, and the federalists, nullifiers and new born whigs, who now seem to give him a support, will be at liberty to unite upon whom they please, and they will take either Webster or Harrison. It may be however, that Judge White will be the *hito-tot* candidate, and therefore will not get to the House; for there is not the least shade of a shadow, or the shadow of a shade, of a probability, that Judge White will get more than three States, Tennessee, South Carolina and North Carolina. But be it understood that we do not give up either North Carolina or Tennessee.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

COUNTIES. WHOLE VOTE. MAJORITY. V B H V B H

Mason	511	1223	11	576
Nicholas	365	911	576	577
Bourbon	689	1266	577	612
Fayette	226	838	447	277
Clark	724	447	51	22
Grant	1,027	434	211	133
Madison	420	972	552	288
Woodford	318	269	49	211
Spencer	153	202	70	

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

From the Trenton Emporium of the 5th inst. we learn that,

On Thursday morning last, the two Houses went into joint meeting, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor Vroom. The federalists nominated William Pennington, of Newark, and the republicans, one of their own school, the Hon. Philémon Dickerson, of Paterson. Upon calling the joint meeting, every federal vote was given to Pennington—25; and every democratic vote to Dickerson—33. Five republicans were absent.

Mr. Dickerson has been for three years past, the able representative of the first congressional district upon the floor of the House of Representatives. He is a republican of the old school, having from his boyhood up, with his brother, the present Secretary of the Navy, been identified with the struggles of the democratic party. He is possessed of a finished education, high legal attainments, and popular manners, qualifications which eminently fit him for the high station he is called to occupy, and which will secure him the confidence of the bar, as Chancellor, and of his fellow citizens at large, in the execution of his gubernatorial functions. A more popular appointment could not have been made.”

POPULAR STATISTICS.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Population in sq. miles in 1830. Population Slaves in 1830, miles to sq. miles in 1830.

N. York	2,400,000	46,200 45	46
Pennsylvania	1,600,000	4,390 32	388
Virginia	1,260,000	64,000 20	363,638
Ohio	1,300,000	30,350 34	
N. Carolina	800,000	43,802 10	246,426
S. Carolina	650,000	30,080 19	315,665
Kentucky	500,000	31,015 21	166,350
Tennessee	900,000	44,720 19	142,383
Massachusetts	7,000,000	7,800 87	
Georgia	620,000	58,200 6	215,470
Maryland	500,000	10,830 34	102,878
Maine	555,000	31,950 14	
Indiana	550,000	34,600 13	
N. Jersey	360,000	6,900 42	2,460
A. S. Indiana	500,000	50,875 92	117,894
Connecticut	995,000	4,770 42	23
Vermont	330,000	1,205 33	
N. Hampshire	300,000	9,210 31	
Louisiana	350,000	45,000 7	109,630
Illinois	32,000	59,130 7	746
Missouri	350,000	60,384 54	25,999
Mississippi	154,000	45,365 3	56,009
R. Island	110,000	1,363 81	14
Delaware	89,000	2,068 37	3,395
District Columbia	50,000	1,010 4	6,050
Florida	50,000	57,750 2	15,510
Michigan	13,040	33,750 2	27
Arkansas	70,000	20,403 2	4,578
Wisconsin	20,300	58,000 2	
Oregon ter	5,000	144,000 2	
Missouri	5,000	20,000 2	

The number of Indians is supposed to be 400,000.

The entire population within the limits of the United States, Indians included, amounts (as nearly as could be ascertained) to 16,000,000.

TOPLIFF'S NEWS ROOM, Boston Oct. 29.

Loss of the British steamer Royal Tar.

Captain Thomas Howes, of the steam boat Baugor, has politely furnished us with the following particulars of the loss of the above vessel, obtained from one of the passengers:

The steamer Royal Tar, Thomas Reed master, of and from St. Johns, N. B., for Portland, left on Friday, 21st ult., with about 90 to 1000 passengers, including crew. On deck were an elephant, two camels, several horses, and a number of caged animals, comprising a traveling caravan.

On Tuesday, 25th, when crossing Penobscot Bay, and within about two miles of the entrance of Fox Island thoroughfare, it was found that the water was out of the boiler, as the wind was blowing a very heavy gale from N. W. at the time, the boat was anchored for the purpose of filling the boilers; and in about an hour after, (about two P. M.) she was discovered to be on fire.

The engineer, with fifteen other persons, immediately jumped into the largest boat, and made for the nearest land to leeward, which they reached in safety in about four hours. Captain Reed promptly took possession of the only remaining boat, and took a position on the next morning in types—he is a most venerable sample of antiquity.

But to his astonishment and the amazement of all the inhabitants, it came out on the next morning in types—he is a most venerable sample of iniquity.

“Do you snore, Abel Adams?” “No, Seth Jefferson I do never snore.” “How do you know, Abel?” Because the other day I laid awake the whole night on purpose to see.”

The cable was slipped and sail made

on the boat with the hope of reaching the shore, but the flames spread so rapid-

ly from aft to forward, that her mainmast was consumed in a few minutes, and her tiller ropes being burnt away, she drifted broadside to the wind, directly out to sea.

A signal of distress had been made, and it was fortunately discovered by the Revenue Cutter, stationed at Castine, then about four or five miles to windward, and she promptly bore up to her relief. Capt. Reed put on board of her the persons in his boat, and then immediately commenced taking off those remaining on board the Royal Tar.

At this time she was a mass of flames nearly from stem to stern; a small space forward which had not yet taken fire, with the bowsprit, binnacle, &c. was crowded with the survivors. Those on the quarterdeck were driven overboard, by the flames, and such as survived were hanging to the davit tackles, chains, and ropes attached to the rudder.

Many were suspended by ropes, secured on deck, but as the fire reached them, were precipitated into the sea and drowned. The cutter unfortunately had no boat of sufficient size to render any assistance in taking off the sufferers, and having gunpowder on board. Lieut. Dyer, in command, did not deem it prudent to approach very near the wreck—so that the work of rescue was unavoidably very tedious.

Capt. Reed, however, firmly and resolutely persevered with his boat, though it was with some difficulty that he could obtain an efficient boat's crew to approach the wreck, fearing the elephant would go overboard and destroy the boat.

The last boat left the wreck a little before sunset, with one solitary frantic female, the last on board, whose sister and child had both perished before her eyes. The loss of lives is estimated at from 26 to 32, there being some small children on board which had not been inserted on Capt. Reed's passenger list—the precise number cannot be ascertained.

The prompt and praiseworthy decision of Captain Reed, in securing the boat, was the only means by which the life of an individual could have been saved. The elephant, camels and horses jumped overboard, and all the animals in the cages were burnt.

None of the passengers or crew's baggage was saved. Many of the trunks &c. were thrown overboard in the hope they might be picked up.

The cutter landed the survivors about 8 P. M. at the Isle of Hunt, where they received the most hospitable treatment from the inhabitants. We learn there was a large amount of specie on board the Royal Tar.

Another Powder Plot.—The Cleveland (O.) Advertiser of the 28th ult. says:—“About two o'clock this morning, another attempt was made to blow up the bridge connecting this and Ohio City, which we expect to say, was attended with more success than the former one. It seems that a hole had been made in the solid stone abutment wall, on the Ohio City side, in which was placed a keg of powder, which exploded, throwing a portion of the wall into the river; some of the stones forcing their way up through the plank flooring of the bridge. The frame work of the bridge is not materially injured, and it is still in a passable state, although the abutment, as might be expected, is not so solid as before. The shock was so violent as to awaken all those residing near the bridge. Three men were seen by a resident of Ohio City to run past his house, soon after the explosion, from the bridge towards the centre of the city, but there was not light enough to identify them.”

From Barbadoes.—We have advices from Barbadoes to the 27th of September. We regret to find that the yellow fever is making dreadful ravages in that place. The New York Times of the 6th of September states that “numbers, chiefly of the young and middle aged, have already been buried in their graves, and others are at this moment suffering in it in different degrees of malignity.”—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

In a list of passengers who sailed from N. York for Liverpool on Tuesday last, in the packet ship South America, we observe the name of Mrs. Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia. Go it ye Jesters.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.
Jess Miller, of Pennsylvania, to be First Auditor of the Treasury Department, in the place of R. Harrison, resigned.

NEW JERSEY.—We learn by a gentleman from Trenton, that Peter D. Vroom, the late excellent governor of that state, has declined the appointment recently tendered him for another term, and that the Hon. Philémon Dickerson, one of the present representatives in Congress from that State, was on Thursday elected Governor of New Jersey.

William Leggett has returned from the editorship of the New York Evening Post, which remains in the hands of William C. Bryant. We perceive that Mr. Leggett has issued proposals for publishing an octavo icon, similar to that of the London Examiner, a new democratic weekly paper, to be entitled the Plain Dealer, the first number to appear early in December. He is confessedly one of the most powerful political writers of the day.

Vegetables.—“The best vegetable,” said a lisp-ing old maid, to a friend, “that ever I eat, *walks a mile*.”—*Boston Press.*

Gross Flattery.—In Baltimore the other day, Hans Litterer upset a barrel of soft soap on a old Dutch lady.

March of Orthography.—The following unique specimen, printed with a pen, on a deal board, was last week seen affixed to a tree standing on a small farm about a mile from town:—“If



JOHN MURRAY, & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business on Limestone street, opposite Enoch Clark's Coach Maker's Shop, where they will take a pleasure in waiting on those who may wish.

Guns, Gun, Door and other Locks Repaired, & Whitesmithing

In all its various branches, done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

They will also HANG BELLS, in Churches, Taverns, Seminaries and Private Houses, in the most substantial manner and a reasonable price.

Door Plates, or door Knobs, plated in the neatest manner.

Lex Nov 11, 1836—71-6m

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus of the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

FROM the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceeding and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.

In giving, from week to week, a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress—a brief and condensed report of the substance of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the yeas and nays on all important questions, and concluding the volume, after the adjournment, with an Index for reference, a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceedings of one of the greatest and ablest representative assemblies in the world; an assembly on the deliberations of which the destinies of the free institutions of this country depend for their maintenance; and, therefore, in some degree, freedom throughout the world. Our original plan extended no further than this epitome of the debates, with the proceedings; but at the last session we added an appendix, to contain all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by the speakers themselves for publication. This extended the work from a single volume of 342 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, making, together, 1184 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, both or either to be furnished through the mail, as they fall from the press, in sheets, and chargeable only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent to a cent and a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work ever published, whether the labor and expense of getting it up be considered, or the value of it, to the present or future generations. The leading men of all parties in every state in the Union concentrate in the speeches of each session of Congress, the mind, the information and the feelings of every portion of our country. The political history of the country, for the time being, is not only spoken and written out in Congress at each session, but the designs of every party, or fragment of a party, are developed, and the future tendency of the government laid open. Thus, independently of the interest which every man must feel in the real business transacted in Congress, all who would understand anything of the political career of the government, should be provided with the embodied views of the leading statesmen of all parties, on every subject, which engages the attention of Congress, and which is tendered to them in this Prospectus.

TERMS.

Congressional Globe—I copy during the Session, \$1 00
Do do 11 copies during the Session, 10 00

Appendix—Same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying bank will be received.

Those who subscribe, should send their subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th of December next, at furthest, to ensure a complete copy.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City, Oct. 4, 1836.

FALL AND WINTER NEW GOODS.

Great Bargains at Wholesale and Retail.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY,

Opposite the Court House Main St. Lexington, Ky.

HAS just received and is now opening a very extensive assortment of Merchandise for Fall and Winter Sales. Among his Stock of Dry Goods are

Clothes, Cassimere and Satinets, of all colors and qualities; Mohair and Pilot Cloth; Flushing and Petersham; a splendid assortment Rose, Mackinaw and Whitney Blankets; English, French and German Plain, Damask and Gro de Nap Merinos, (an elegant assortment); a large stock new style Prints; 4-4 French Chintz; Plain and rich figured Satins; black and fancy colored Gvo de Swiss, Dri de Grain and other Italian silks; needle worked Capes and Collars; plain and embroidered Merino, Thibet and other Shawls; Ladies' and Misses' Gum Elastic Aprons; Gloves and Hosiery, (a fine assortment); Fur Capes, Men and Boys' Fur and Seal Caps; Linen, Stair and Passage Carpeting; Gilt and Mahogany Framed Glasses; Brass Anchors, Shovel and Tongs; a large assortment Shoes and Boots; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saturated Over Shoes, do Water Proof Gaiter Boots, do Fur Trimmed Kid Shoes, do Gaiter Prunell and Seal Boots, do sup. Lasting and Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

HARD WARE AND CUTTLERY, A large stock; Glass, Queensware and China, &c. &c.—All of which were selected with great care by himself in the Eastern Cities, and will be sold either at Wholesale or Retail, at a usually small advance. He invites all who desire to purchase GOOD and CHEAP bargains, to give him a call, confident that no one will be dissatisfied with their purchases—Come and try.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

BOTANIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Maincross street, Lexington, Ky. *At all times at home when not absent.*

DOCT. LEWIS'S STIMULATING LIMENT—remarkable for relieving pain, &c. for sale by H. T. N. BENEDICT.

BOTANIC DRUG STORE AND INFIRMARY.

HOME FOR THE AFFLICTED. Maincross street, Lexington. *At all times at home.*

56-1/2-1/2 H. T. N. BENEDICT. WHITE MUSTARD SEED for sale. Sep 20 60-1/2 H. T. N. B.

FORSALE—100 Fat Hogs. Apply at THIS OFFICE. Lexington, Oct. 20, 1836.

FOR SALE.

TRIAT beautiful country residence upon the Tates creek road, about a mile from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. Morton. The place contains about 50 Acres, has an excellent Brick House with six rooms, necessary out-houses; a spring of delightful water, and a Bagging Factory with twelve Looms, to which is attached an excellent Grist Mill.

The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville, or to CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington. July 15, 1836—38-1f

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE, FRESH, and GENERAL ASORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,

300 LBS. EPSOM SALTS.

150 " GLAUBER do

75 " GUM ALOES,

75 " PULV. RHUBARB,

40 " SUPERIOR CALOMEL,

15 " GUM OPIUM,

12 doz. SWALM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of

Serofula,

5 bbls. Cold Express'd CASTOR OIL, superior—waranted

5 " ALCOHOL, &c., and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of

SAM'L. C. TROTTER, Cheapside, near the North' Bk. Lexington, Ky. July 20, 1836—39-1f

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF

BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithithip, of respectable parentage, and who can count well recommended. B. & H. Lex Sep 7—53-1f

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which render it expedient for me to consume my intended partnership with Ingerson & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river:—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public

JAMES COOK.

April 23, 1836—f—Dayton Daily Herald.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our STORE to the Room recently occupied by James G. McKinney, Esq., where our friends and customers are solicited to call.

To the former customers of Mr. McKinney we look with much confidence, and hope they will favor us with a continuance of their custom to the house, by which we hope a mutual benefit will be derived. Having added part of our stock to that purchased of Mr. McKinney, which makes our assortment large and very complete, we are disposed to sell good bargains to those who may favour us with their calls.

On hand a first rate Stock of the latest

FRENCH, English and German MERINOES;

Damask and Plain do

French and English Bombazines;

do do CHILLIES;

Calicos, Ginghams, and MUSLINS;

Plaid, Striped & Damask do

Figured and Plain Swiss do

do do Jackonet do

Mull do do do

Bishop Lawns do

Furniture Prints and Muslins;

North Elkhorn Spcl. 9th, 1836.

I have seen in operation, on the farm of my neighbor Col. Hamilton Atchison, the Threshing Machine of Mr. Sam'l. A. Atchison, and feel free to declare, that I consider it a valuable improvement, and much preferable to other Machines I have seen, not only in regard to the speed and facility in getting out grain, the simplicity of its construction and keeping in order, but especially in its superior manner in detaching the grain from the straw, and the straight and fine condition in which the straw is left for the cutting box, or rather agricultural purposes. Signed,

LEONIDAS POLK.

Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1836.

A copy.

ATT. RIDGLEY GREATHOUSE, c.w.c.c.

Sept. 10—61—2m.

SAM. OLDHAM,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers, and the public generally, for past favors, and hopes by his moderate charges, and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of their favors.

His Fancy Store is still at the old well known

stand, on Main street, just below Mr. John Brennan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington Library, where he will be happy to see and wait on his visitors, in his usual style.

He feels satisfied that he is prepared to execute his bus ness with neatness and despatch,

as he has four hands with which he can depend upon

as Shavers and Hair Cutters. He also wish

es to call attention to his assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Consisting in part, as follows: Redding and fine Combs, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Oils of every description; Bear's Oil and Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the restoration of the hair, all kinds of Drops, of the best quality, for the use of the Ladies; the best quality of Gentlemen's Shaving Soap; Ladies' Pincushions, Ivory and Common Snuff Boxes; a fine and large assortment of Gentlemen's Stocks, Shirt Collars and Bows; the finest kind of Buckskin Gloves; Common do.; the best quality of Cologne and Florida Water; Razors and Razor Straps; Suspenders of all kinds; Chess Men and Dominos; Curling Tong; Clothes and Hat Brushes; the best quality of Travelling Razor Cases, with Razors in them; Top Pieces, Wigs, Curls and Braids; Flannels, Jeans, Linseys; BROGANS, from small boys to No. 14; Furniture, Plaid and Striped; UMBRELLAS, of every description.

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, & VEST-INGS,

Of all Colors, Styles, and Qualities;

All of which will be sold for CASH.

J. T. FRAZER.

P. S. Merchants from the neighboring towns are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as he feels assured that he can sell on a little better terms than they have hitherto offered on.

J. T. F. T.

N. B.—J. T. F. has also a large quantity

of superior CHAMPAIGNE WINE, and the best TEAS, which he offers to customers at low rates,

Lexington, Oct. 10, 1836—64-1f

NOTICE.

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on

Water street, opposite the Rail-Road Office, the same lately occupied by William Wigus deceased,

Nov. 7—69-1f

C. HUNT.

STRAVED,

FROM Lexington, two or three weeks since, a

RED COW, with a white streak on her back, and some white on her legs and belly;

with a hoifer calf, marked similar to the cow.

The calf had a leather collar on its neck with a buckle.

Whoever will deliver the said cow and calf to the owner, in Lexington, or give such information as to enable him to obtain her, shall be liberally rewarded.

J. T. FRAZER.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 17, 1836—63-1f

BACON, BACON!

JUST RECEIVED, one hundred Hams of

Bacon, put up expressly for family use also a few kegs of leaf lard, which will be sold for cash.

ROBERT GRAY.

Lex. August 15, 1836—46.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on

Main street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel,

where they will keep a constant supply of

GROCERIES

of the very first quality; which they will

dispose of on accommodating terms as in any